

CLASSIFICATION C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

25X1

COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

DATE DISTR. 1/2/1955

SUBJECT Stanislaw Airfield

NO. OF PAGES 7

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS. 25X1
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

UNCODED

Attached is [redacted] forwarded as received.

25X1

Comments:

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In paragraph 1, read:

"Oprishovtsy"

for "Opristovleckie (phonetic
spelling Ubrishevtsi)"

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"Dzerzhinskogo"

for "Dzhershinskaya"

"Kasimovskogo"

for "Katsimierovskaya"

"Oprishovtsy"

for "Ukrishuvtsi"

"Lizets"

for "Lizets"

"Uborozhnyy"

for "Uborodshany (phonetic spelling)"

"Golukhovskogo"

for "Golukhovskiy"

"Dzevchenka"

for "Dshevchenka."

In paragraph 2, read:

"Istrebitel"

for "Istribitel"

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STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISTRIBUTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIALCOUNTRY USSR

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REPORT

TOPIC Airfield and Air Force Barracks Near Stanislav

25X1

EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

DATE OF CONTENT

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED 22 December 1954

25X1

REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) two sketches on ditto, with legend

25X1

REMARKS

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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- Between 1945 and August 1954, observations were made of an airfield on the southern edge of Stanislav (4856 N/2438 E). A village, presumably called Opristovieckie (phonetic spelling Ubrishevtsi) was located in line with the field. A road from the center of Stanislav passed along the eastern edge of the installation. This road which had the designation Captain Datuina Street in August 1954 was presumably identical with the former Ul. Tsozina Vola. Along the western edge of the field passed the road with the name of Dshershinska apparently the former Ul. Katsimierovskay which extended from the Stanislav town center to the villages of Ukrishuvtsi - Iizets - Uborodshany (phonetic spelling). According to former town maps, the roads with the designations of Pushkina and Stalina, respectively were apparently identical with the Ul. Golukhovskiego and the Alea Ulanov Krekhnovieckikh with its extension Ul. Lipova. A large park between the Dshershinska and Pushkina Streets was apparently called Park Dshnevchenka by the Soviets in August 1954. The Pushkina road which was in good condition extended from Stanislav to the entrance at the northern edge of the field where the guardhouse was located. A settlement called "colony" was located just north of the field at the eastern side of Pushkina road. The houses of this settlement were occupied by Soviet Air Force officers and their dependents. A large Soviet Air Force barracks installation was located north of the settlement on the eastern side of Pushkina road. New buildings were constructed there between 1951 and 1954.

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The large airfield was used for military and civilian purposes. Just north of the entrance to the field, on the eastern side of Pushkina road there was a building, called "Aeroport" (air terminal) which housed the offices of state aviation. Incoming and departing passengers had to pass there. 1

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2. The following aircraft and air activity were observed at the field prior to August 1954:

Four types of military aircraft including 1 single-jet and 1 twin-jet aircraft, 1 single-engine conventional aircraft and 1 biplane, in addition to twin-engine passenger aircraft of 1 type were seen.

The single-jet aircraft, called small "reactive" plane, was faster than the piston-engine plane and produced a considerably louder noise. It seemed to be rather small but maneuverable. Swept-back wings and a high single rudder assembly were noticed.

The largest number of aircraft of this type were observed on 1 May 1954, when at least 15 were aloft over the town. On the other days, fewer single-jet aircraft than twin-jet aircraft were seen. They mostly flew individually and occasionally in elements of two. Aerobatics, pursuit flights, firing practices at towed sleeve targets or at ground targets were not observed.

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The twin-jet aircraft, called "big reactive plane", flew faster than the corresponding twin-engine aircraft. This aircraft had the appearance of a cross. This was especially noticeable because that portion of the fuselage from the wings forward was considerably long and its wings were straight. The jet engines projected beyond the leading and trailing edges of the wings. In 1954, most aircraft stationed at the field were twin-jet planes as was inferred from the air activity observed. The exact number of aircraft could not be determined because the entire field could not be observed. Take-offs and landings by this type plane were seen. The aircraft flew during the morning or afternoon, either individually or in formations of two and three. Their flight altitude differed greatly. Some of them flew at low altitude, others at very high altitudes. No accidents were heard of. The twin-jet aircraft were not employed for air fighting exercises, aerobatics, firing at ground targets or bombing.

The single-engine aircraft with radial engines, called "Istribitel" by the population, was repeatedly involved in air activity during the years prior to 1954. In 1954, they were seen only seldom and individually aloft. The leading and trailing edges of the wings tapered rather normally and the wing tips were rounded off. This type of aircraft was repeatedly observed over Stanislav during the first years of observation. They flew individually and in formations. During the last years preceding 1954, they were seen only seldom. During the summer of 1954, they were scarcely observed at all.

The biplanes, designated "Kukuruts" were repeatedly used during the entire period. In fair weather, they practiced flying almost throughout the day. Pilot students of a pilot school presumably were trained on these aircraft.

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
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- 3 -

3. During 1953 and 1954, night flights were observed. It could not be determined whether the aircraft were in communication with the airfield. Four to 6 searchlights which were located in the surroundings of Stanislav searched the sky while a plane flew turns. When the beams of one searchlight caught the plane, the beams of the other searchlights would also then be concentrated on the target. The type of the aircraft could not be identified.

A jet aircraft towing a white sleeve target was repeatedly observed in the Stanislav area. The sleeve target was used as AA target representation for AA guns emplaced in the Stanislav area. Shots were heard and small white burst of clouds were seen aft of the sleeve target.

4. Stanislav was a large military post of the Soviet Air Force. The housing area for the officers and large barracks installations were located just north of the field. Many air force officers and EM, all wearing blue-gray uniforms, were seen frequenting the small inns on Pushkina Street. 2

1.  Comment.  information on the location of Stanislav airfield and the installations near the field generally agrees with statements dating back to 1952.
2.  Comment. The single-jet aircraft are either MiG-15s or MiG-17s. The description of the twin-jet aircraft indicates that Il-28s were seen. The other aircraft are La types and Po-2 trainers. The airfield is apparently occupied by a fighter unit and a bomber unit. It is also used by commercial aircraft. For location sketch of airfield and layout sketch of airfield and air force housing area, see Annexes 1 and 2.

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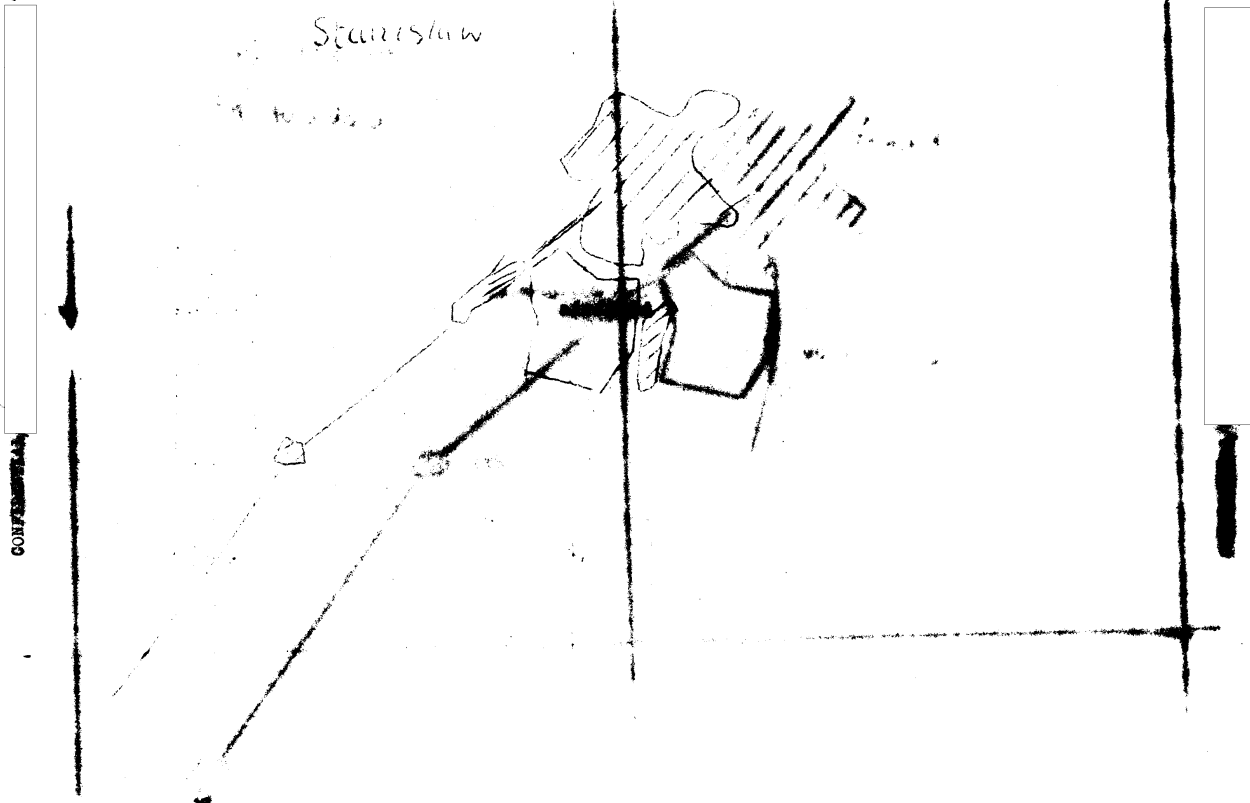
Annex 1

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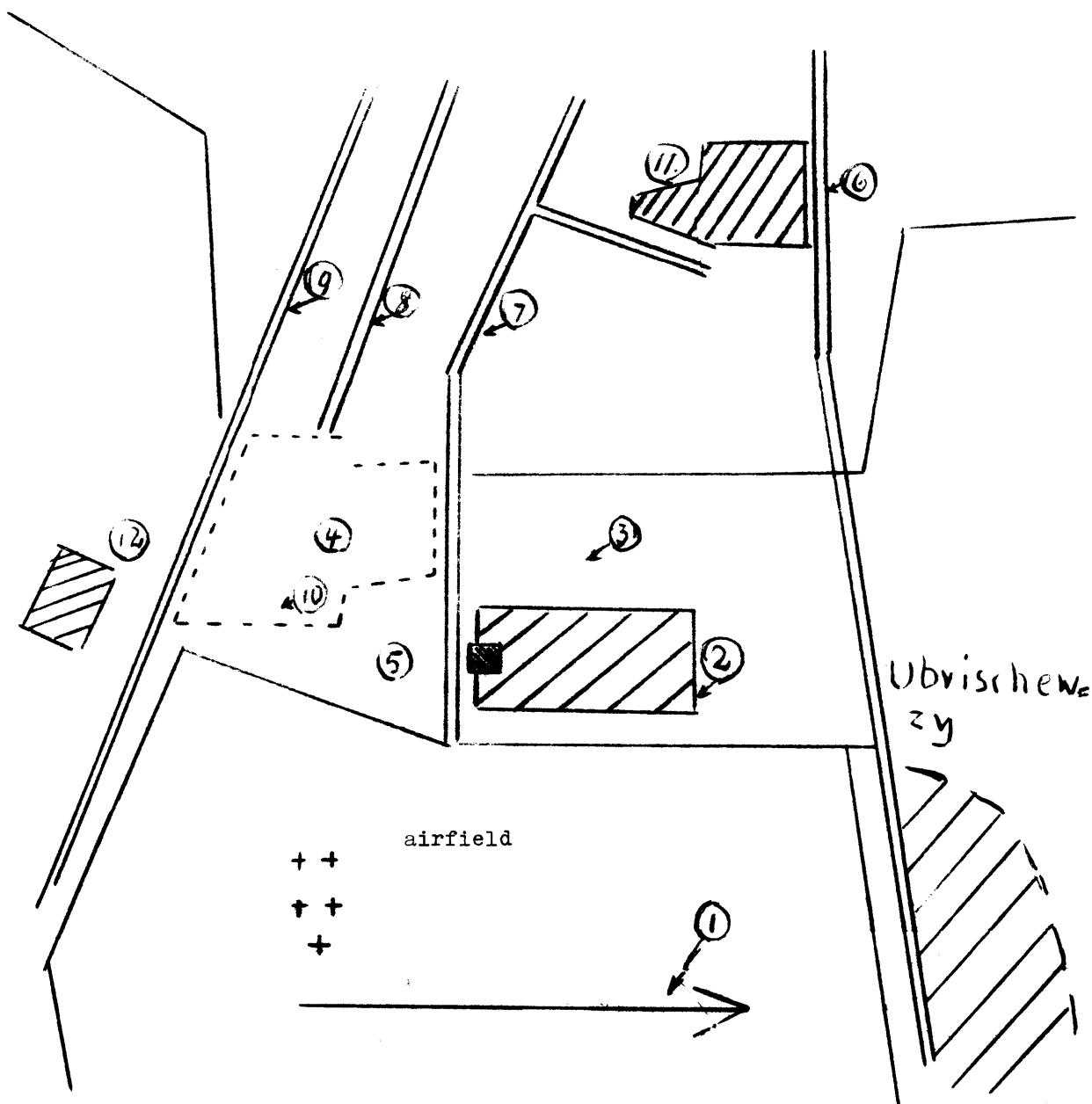
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Stanislaw.



For legend, see next page.

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Annex 2

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- 2 -

Stanislav Airfield and Air Force Housing Area

- 1 Stanislav airfield
- 2 Housing area for Soviet Air Force officers and dependents
- 3 Air force barracks installations
- 4 Dshevchenka Park
- 5 Air terminal, called "Aeroport", housing offices of civil aviation
- 6 Captain Datuina Street
- 7 Pushkina Street
- 8 Stalina Street
- 9 Dsherchinska Street
- 10 Motion picture theater
- 11 Prison
- 12 Brickyard

→ direction of take-off

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

DATE DATED 14 November 1955

SUBJECT Stanislaw Airfield

NO. OF PAGES - 1

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In paragraph 1, read:

Oprishovtsy

Dershiiskogo

Kasimovskogo

Oprishovtsy

Lisete

Goroshay

Golikhovskogo

Dzerzhinska

for Yuristovskis (phonetic)
spelling: Yuristovskis)

for Dershiiskogo

for Kasimovskogo

for Oprishovtsy

for Lisete

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CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIALCOUNTRY USSR -2- REPORTTOPIC Airfield and Air Force Barracks Near Stanislaw 25X1EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED DATE OF CONTENT 25X1DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 22 December 1954REFERENCES 25X1PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) two sketches on ditto, with legendREMARKS This is UNEVALUATED Information

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
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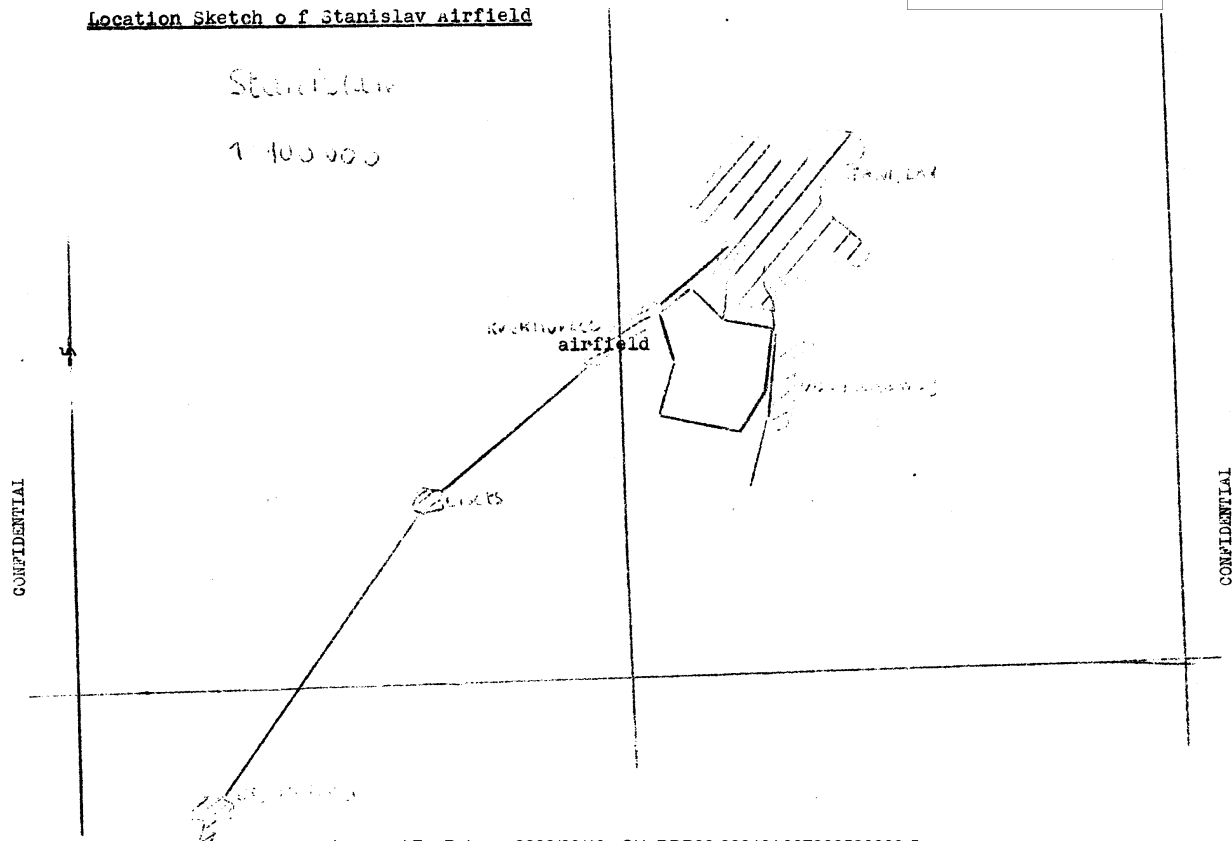
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Location Sketch of Stanislav Airfield

Annex 1

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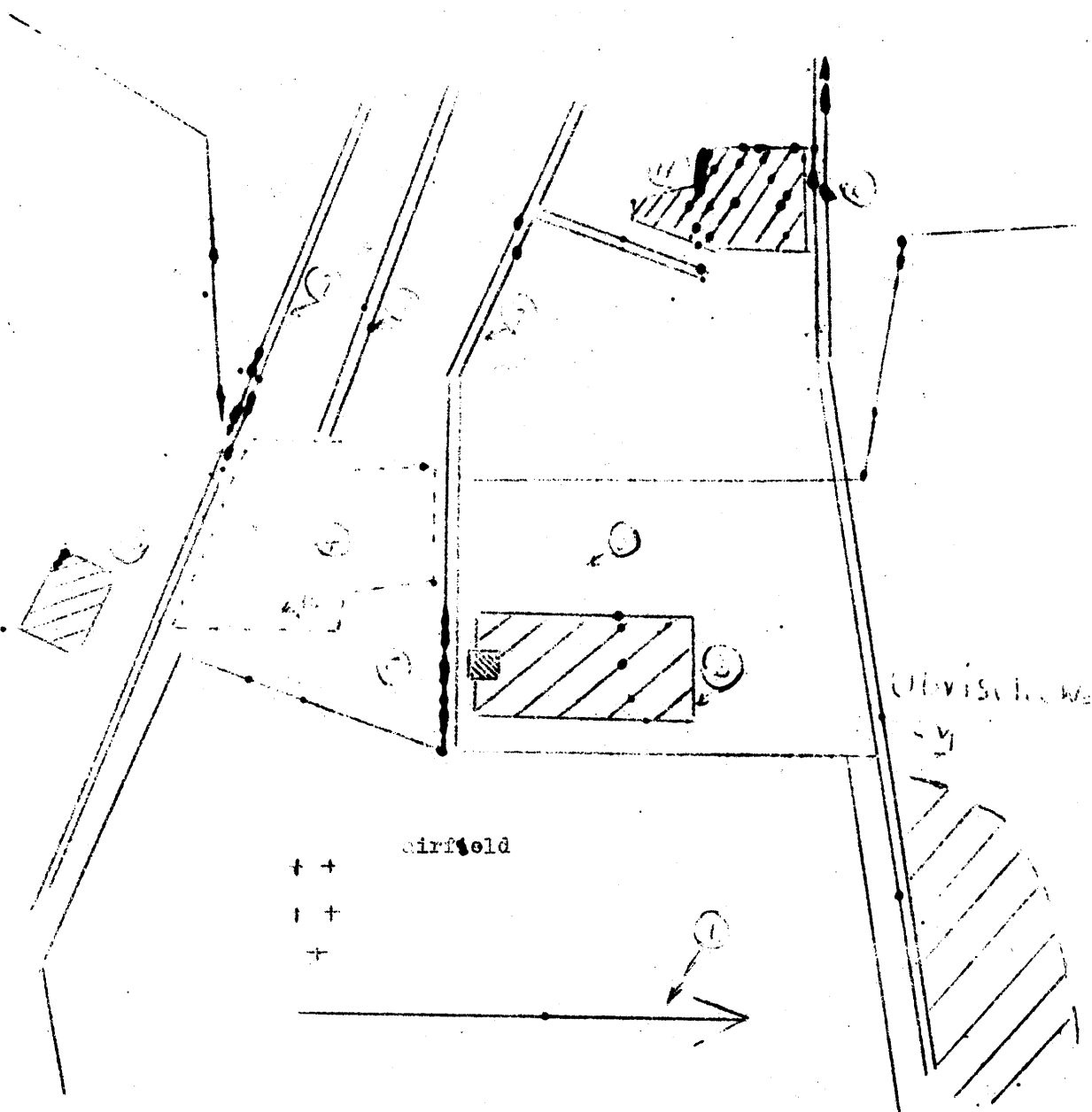
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Annex 2

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Stanislaw Airfield and Air Force Housing Area

Stanislaw



For legend, see next page.

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Annex 2

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